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IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 2, 8, 13 and 14, amend claims 1, 3, 17-19 and 23, and add new claims 30-33 as follows:

1.   (currently amended) Method for stabilizing the motion of an articulated chain of a chain block to impede the formation of resonance oscillation of the chain, in which an articulated chain is passed across a polygonal chain wheel with non-uniform pitch, said chain wheel driven by an electric motor, said method comprising:

        actuating the electric motor by an electronic damper; and

        superimposing a dampening actuating variable on the velocity of the chain wheel wherein the dampening actuating variable produces a change in the chain velocity so as to impede formation of a resonance oscillation wherein the dampening actuation variable is at least one chosen from a periodic variable and a stochastic variable, wherein a first input variable and a second input variable are supplied to said electronic damper, and wherein the dampening actuating variable is computed in said electronic damper from the first and second input variables and transferred to the electric motor.

2.   (canceled)

3.   (currently amended) The method of claim ~~12~~, wherein a nominal rotary speed (n_{soll}) of the chain wheel is supplied to said electronic damper as ~~a~~the first input variable and an actual angle (ψ_{rad}) of the chain wheel as ~~a~~the second input variable, ~~wherein the dampening actuating variable is computed in said electronic damper from the first and second input variables,~~ the dampening actuator variable being transferred to the electric motor in the form of a dampened rotary speed (n^{*}_{soll}).

4.   (original) The method of claim 3 including computing a dampening force (F_D) as the dampening actuating variable in the electronic damper, said dampening force proportional to the amplitude of velocity fluctuation ($\dot{y}_m$) of the load, and it is calculated from a sensor-detected actual angle (ψ_{rad}).

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5.   (original) The method of claim 4 including providing a sensor and detecting with said sensor the effect of a resonance oscillation building up and altering the dampening actuating variable as a result of the resonance oscillation.

6.   (original) The method of claim 5 including providing a velocity pilot control unit and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable velocity pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.

7.   (original) The method of claim 1 including providing a velocity pilot control unit and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable velocity pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.

8.   (canceled)

9.   (original) The method of claim 3 including providing a velocity pilot control unit and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable velocity pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.

10.   (original) The method of claim 4 including providing a velocity pilot control unit and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable velocity pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.

11.   (original) The method of claim 1 including providing a sensor and detecting with said sensor the effect of a resonance oscillation building up and altering the dampening actuating variable as a result of the resonance oscillation.

12.   (original) The method of claim 11 including providing a velocity pilot control unit and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable

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velocity pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation
of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.

13.   (cancelled)

14.   (cancelled)

15.   (original) The method of claim 3 including providing a sensor and detecting with said
sensor the effect of a resonance oscillation building up and altering the dampening actuating
variable as a result of the resonance oscillation.

16.   (original) The method of claim 15 including providing a velocity pilot control unit
and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable
velocity pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation
of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.

17.   (currently amended) A chain block, comprising:

        a chain led across a polygonal chain wheel with an electric motor acting on the chain
wheel; and

        an electronic damper hooked up in front of the electric motor, said electronic damper
controlling said electric motor including superimposing a dampening actuating variable on
the velocity of said chain wheel, wherein a first input and a second input are provided to said
electronic damper and the dampening actuating variable is computed in said electronic
damper from the first and second inputs;

        wherein the dampening actuating variable produces a change in the chain velocity so
as to impede formation of a resonance oscillation, wherein the dampening actuation variable
is at least one chosen from a periodic variable and a stochastic variable;

        whereby formation of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain is impeded.

18.   (currently amended) The chain block of claim 17, wherein a nominal rotary speed
(n_{soll}) of the chain wheel is provided as ~~a~~ the first input to said electronic damper and an actual
angle (ψ_{rad}) of the chain wheel as ~~a~~ the second input to said electronic damper.

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19.   (currently amended) The chain block of claim 18 including an angle ~~and a~~ sensor, said angle sensor determining the actual angle (ψ_{rad}) of the chain wheel.

20.   (original) The chain block of claim 19 wherein said angle sensor comprises a pulse transmitter, said pulse transmitter determining the actual angle of the wheel in terms of pulses.

21.   (original) The chain block of claim 19, wherein said electronic damper is configured as a pilot control element.

22.   (original) The chain block of claim 21 including a sensor, said sensor detecting the effect of an incipient resonance oscillation, wherein the dampening actuating variable is altered as a result of the incipient resonance oscillation.

23.   (currently amended) The chain block of claim 17 including an angle ~~and a~~ sensor, said angle sensor determining the actual angle (ψ_{rad}) of the chain wheel.

24.   (original) The chain block of claim 23, wherein said electronic damper is configured as a pilot control element.

25.   (original) The chain block of claim 24 including a sensor, said sensor detecting the effect of an incipient resonance oscillation, wherein the dampening actuating variable is altered as a result of the incipient resonance oscillation.

26.   (original) The chain block of claim 17, wherein said electronic damper is configured as a pilot control element.

27.   (original) The chain block of claim 26 including a sensor, said sensor detecting the effect of an incipient resonance oscillation, wherein the dampening actuating variable is altered as a result of the incipient resonance oscillation.

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28.   (original) The chain block of claim 17 including a sensor, said sensor detecting the effect of an incipient resonance oscillation, wherein the dampening actuating variable is altered as a result of the incipient resonance oscillation.

29.   (original) The chain block of claim 18 including a sensor, said sensor detecting the effect of an incipient resonance oscillation, wherein the dampening actuating variable is altered as a result of the incipient resonance oscillation.

30.   (new) Method for stabilizing the motion of an articulated chain of a chain block to impede the formation of resonance oscillation of the chain, in which an articulated chain is passed across a polygonal chain wheel with non-uniform pitch, said chain wheel driven by an electric motor, said method comprising:
        actuating the electric motor by an electronic damper;
        superimposing a dampening actuating variable on the velocity of the chain wheel wherein the dampening actuating variable produces a change in the chain velocity so as to impede formation of a resonance oscillation wherein the dampening actuation variable is at least one chosen from a periodic variable and a stochastic variable, wherein a nominal rotary speed (n_{Soll}) of the chain wheel is supplied to said electronic damper as a first input variable and an actual angle (ψ_{rad}) of the chain wheel as a second input variable, wherein the dampening actuating variable is computed in said electronic damper from the first and second input variables, the dampening actuator variable being transferred to the electric motor in the form of a dampened rotary speed ($\dot{n}_{Soll}$); and
        computing a dampening force (F_D) as the dampening actuating variable in the electronic damper, said dampening force proportional to the amplitude of velocity fluctuation ($\dot{y}_m$) of the load, and it is calculated from a sensor-detected actual angle (ψ_{rad}).

31.   (new) The method of claim 30, including providing a sensor and detecting with said sensor the effect of a resonance oscillation building up and altering the dampening actuating variable as a result of the resonance oscillation.

32.   (new) The method of claim 31 including providing a velocity pilot control unit and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable velocity

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pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.

33.   (new) The method of claim 30 including providing a velocity pilot control unit and, in event of a constant load being lifted or lowered, superimposing a programmable velocity pattern on the chain velocity with said control unit in order to prevent the formation of a resonance oscillation of the articulated chain.